
DNV Business Assurance Denmark A/S

Tuborg Parkvej 8, 2, DK-2900 Hellerup

Annual Report for 1 January - 31 December 2022

CVR No 32 93 43 82

The Annual Report was
presented and adopted at
the Annual General
Meeting of the Company on
13/6 2023

Brett Hosken
Chairman of the General
Meeting

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Management's Statement

The Executive Board and Board of Directors have today considered and adopted the Annual Report of DNV Business Assurance Denmark A/S for the financial year 1 January - 31 December 2022.

The Annual Report is prepared in accordance with the Danish Financial Statements Act.

In our opinion the Financial Statements give a true and fair view of the financial position at 31 December 2022 of the Company and of the results of the Company operations for 2022.

In our opinion, Management's Review includes a true and fair account of the matters addressed in the Review.

We recommend that the Annual Report be adopted at the Annual General Meeting.

Hellerup, 13 June 2023

Executive Board

Jesper Jakobsen Schultz
CEO

Board of Directors

Brett Neil Hosken
Chairman

Kim Sandgaard-Mørk

Jesper Jakobsen Schultz

Independent Auditor's Report

To the Shareholder of DNV Business Assurance Denmark A/S

Opinion

We have audited the Financial Statements of DNV Business Assurance Denmark A/S for the financial year 1 January - 31 December 2022, which comprise income statement, balance sheet, statement of changes in equity and notes, including a summary of significant accounting policies. The Financial Statements are prepared in accordance with the Danish Financial Statements Act.

In our opinion, the Financial Statements give a true and fair view of the financial position of the Company at 31 December 2022 and of the results of the Company's operations for the financial year 1 January - 31 December 2022 in accordance with the Danish Financial Statements Act.

Basis for Opinion

We conducted our audit in accordance with International Standards on Auditing (ISAs) and the additional requirements applicable in Denmark. Our responsibilities under those standards and requirements are further described in the "Auditor's responsibilities for the audit of the Financial Statements" section of our report. We are independent of the Company in accordance with the International Ethics Standards Board for Accountants' International Code of Ethics for Professional Accountants (IESBA Code) and the additional ethical requirements applicable in Denmark, and we have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with these requirements and the IESBA Code. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion.

Management's responsibilities for the Financial Statements

Management is responsible for the preparation of financial statements that give a true and fair view in accordance with the Danish Financial Statements Act, and for such internal control as Management determines is necessary to enable the preparation of financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

In preparing the Financial Statements, Management is responsible for assessing the Company's ability to continue as a going concern, disclosing, as applicable, matters related to going concern and using the going concern basis of accounting in preparing the Financial Statements unless Management either intends to liquidate the Company or to cease operations, or has no realistic alternative but to do so.

Auditor's responsibilities for the audit of the Financial Statements

Our objectives are to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the Financial Statements as a whole are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error, and to issue an auditor's report that includes our opinion. Reasonable assurance is a high level of assurance, but is not a guarantee that an audit conducted in accordance with ISAs and the additional requirements applicable in Denmark will always detect a material misstatement when it exists. Misstatements can arise from fraud or error and are considered material if, individually or in the aggregate, they could reasonably be expected to influence the economic decisions of users taken on the basis of these Financial Statements.

Independent Auditor's Report

As part of an audit conducted in accordance with ISAs and the additional requirements applicable in Denmark, we exercise professional judgement and maintain professional scepticism throughout the audit. We also:

- Identify and assess the risks of material misstatement of the Financial Statements, whether due to fraud or error, design and perform audit procedures responsive to those risks, and obtain audit evidence that is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion. The risk of not detecting a material misstatement resulting from fraud is higher than for one resulting from error as fraud may involve collusion, forgery, intentional omissions, misrepresentations, or the override of internal control.
- Obtain an understanding of internal control relevant to the audit in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the Company's internal control.
- Evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates and related disclosures made by Management.
- Conclude on the appropriateness of Management's use of the going concern basis of accounting in preparing the Financial Statements and, based on the audit evidence obtained, whether a material uncertainty exists related to events or conditions that may cast significant doubt on the Company's ability to continue as a going concern. If we conclude that a material uncertainty exists, we are required to draw attention in our auditor's report to the related disclosures in the Financial Statements or, if such disclosures are inadequate, to modify our opinion. Our conclusions are based on the audit evidence obtained up to the date of our auditor's report. However, future events or conditions may cause the Company to cease to continue as a going concern.
- Evaluate the overall presentation, structure and contents of the Financial Statements, including the disclosures, and whether the Financial Statements represent the underlying transactions and events in a manner that gives a true and fair view.

We communicate with those charged with governance regarding, among other matters, the planned scope and timing of the audit and significant audit findings, including any significant deficiencies in internal control that we identify during our audit.

Statement on Management's Review

Management is responsible for Management's Review.

Our opinion on the Financial Statements does not cover Management's Review, and we do not express any form of assurance conclusion thereon.

Independent Auditor's Report

In connection with our audit of the Financial Statements, our responsibility is to read Management's Review and, in doing so, consider whether Management's Review is materially inconsistent with the Financial Statements or our knowledge obtained during the audit, or otherwise appears to be materially misstated.

Moreover, it is our responsibility to consider whether Management's Review provides the information required under the Danish Financials Statements Act.

Based on the work we have performed, in our view, Management's Review is in accordance with the Financial Statements and has been prepared in accordance with the requirements of the Danish Financial Statements Act. We did not identify any material misstatement in Management's Review.

Copenhagen, 13 June 2023

KPMG

Statsautoriseret Revisionspartnerselskab

CVR No 25 57 81 98

Kenn Wolff Hansen

State Authorised Public Accountant

mne30154

Company Information

The Company

DNV Business Assurance Denmark A/S
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DK-2900 Hellerup

Telephone: + 45 39 45 48 00

Facsimile: + 45 39 45 48 01

Website: www.dnv.com

CVR No: 32 93 43 82

Financial period: 1 January - 31 December

Incorporated: 19 May 2010

Municipality of reg. office: Gentofte

Board of Directors

Brett Neil Hosken, Chairman
Kim Sandgaard-Mørk
Jesper Jakobsen Schultz

Executive Board

Jesper Jakobsen Schultz

Auditors

KPMG
Statsautoriseret Revisionspartnerselskab
Dampfærgevej 28
DK-2100 København Ø

Bankers

Danske Bank

Financial Highlights

Seen over a five-year period, the development of the Company is described by the following financial highlights:

	2022	2021	2020	2019	2018
	TDKK	TDKK	TDKK	TDKK	TDKK
Key figures					
Profit/loss					
Revenue	137.249	125.802	105.521	113.462	112.815
Gross profit	59.641	60.393	50.562	50.000	45.172
Profit before financial income and expenses	6.936	12.419	7.135	3.394	-616
Net financials	-172	-201	-755	-439	-521
Net profit for the year	5.078	9.404	4.896	2.289	-928
Balance sheet					
Balance sheet total	41.710	50.904	59.401	66.803	85.821
Equity	19.365	24.287	24.883	19.987	17.698
Number of employees	54	49	49	50	51
Ratios					
Gross margin	43,5%	48,0%	47,9%	44,1%	40,0%
Profit margin	5,1%	9,9%	6,8%	3,0%	-0,5%
Return on assets	16,6%	24,4%	12,0%	5,1%	-0,7%
Solvency ratio	46,4%	47,7%	41,9%	29,9%	20,6%
Return on equity	23,3%	38,3%	21,8%	12,1%	-8,3%

Management's Review

Key activities

The Company works to safeguard life, property and the environment. The Company is a leading provider of certification services and assists companies and organizations in the certification of management systems.

Development in the year

Revenue has increased to TDKK 137.249 in 2022 (2021: TDKK: 125.802) and net profit has decreased to TDKK 5.078 (2021: TDKK 9.404). As at 31 December 2022 the balance sheet of the company shows equity of TDKK 19.365.

Targets and expectations for the year ahead

To assess the value of the goodwill related to the takeover of DS Certificering in 2013, an impairment test has been prepared. The impairment test is based on the expected cash flow from the business plan for 2023-2026.

Management expects a yearly revenue growth in the coming 4 years of 3%. The expected growth is to a high degree expected to be generated by a strategic focus on developing the sales organization within selected strategic areas.

The business plan for 2023-26 and the terminal period assumes a margin of 10% which is a conservative assumption compared to the 2022 result.

The realization of the budgets is subject to uncertainty, and the value of goodwill is dependent on the budgets from 2023 and onwards being achieved. To mitigate both operational and financial risks and in order to deliver on the financial ambitions, a number of focused initiatives are put in place to increase secure profits and systematically monitor risks. Initiatives cover areas such as project profitability, chargeability, efficiency programs, cash flow improvements, performance management and competence building and retainment.

Management's Review

External environment

An important value for the Company is to act environmentally friendly. This is visible in different aspects, most importantly from the range of services provided where certification on ISO 14001 –Environmental Management and ISO 50001 - Energy Management are two examples of services that help our customers to lower their environmental footprints. Other examples are FSC and PEFC certification on responsible forest management. Within DNV Business Assurance the environmental impact is considered in the design of our operational procedures, ranging from sorting waste to leasing company cars.

In the 2025 group strategy, DNV has set ambitions on sustainability. By 2025:

- Our offices and laboratories will be supplied with 100% renewable electricity.
- Our operations will be climate net positive by a meaningful margin.

Our greatest impact is through the expertise and services we provide to customers. DNV has on group level selected SDGs 3 (good health and well-being), 7 (affordable and clean energy), 13 (climate action) and 14 (life below water) as the goals where we can contribute the most and have the largest impact. In this strategy period, we will identify the products and services that make a measurable positive impact to these SDGs and set goals to increase our impact. Our goals on sustainability relate not just to fulfilling our purpose but are also a commercial imperative.

Intellectual capital resources

As a competence and knowledge-based company it is of high priority to manage the competence development of the employees and subcontracted experts. A significant amount of time is invested from both management and employees to ensure a focused development of the individual's competences as well as the complete pool of competences in the Company. Related to this several systematics are in place to secure that the knowledge built up in the Company stays within the Company.

Subsequent events

No events materially affecting the assessment of the Annual Report have occurred after the balance sheet date.

Income Statement 1 January - 31 December

	<u>Note</u>	<u>2022</u> TDKK	<u>2021</u> TDKK
Revenue		137.249	125.802
Other external expenses		-77.608	-65.409
Gross profit		59.641	60.393
Staff expenses	1	-47.239	-42.508
Depreciation, amortisation and impairment of intangible assets and property, plant and equipment		-5.466	-5.466
Profit before financial income and expenses		6.936	12.419
Financial income		133	79
Financial expenses	2	-305	-280
Profit before tax		6.764	12.218
Tax on profit/loss for the year	3	-1.686	-2.814
Net profit for the year		5.078	9.404

Balance Sheet 31 December

Assets

	<u>Note</u>	<u>2022</u> TDKK	<u>2021</u> TDKK
Acquired intangible assets		631	1.591
Goodwill		3.756	8.262
Intangible assets	5	4.387	9.853
Plant and machinery		0	0
Property, plant and equipment	6	0	0
Fixed assets		4.387	9.853
Trade receivables		24.840	29.885
Contract work in progress	7	1.385	1.550
Receivables from group enterprises		10.876	9.546
Other receivables		222	70
Receivables		37.323	41.051
Currents assets		37.323	41.051
Assets		41.710	50.904

Balance Sheet 31 December

Liabilities and equity

	Note	2022 TDKK	2021 TDKK
Share capital	8	3.000	3.000
Retained earnings		10.365	11.287
Proposed dividend for the year		6.000	10.000
Equity		19.365	24.287
Provision for deferred tax	9	61	1.367
Provisions		61	1.367
Trade payables		1.622	1.918
Contract work in progress, liabilities	7	5	1
Payables to group enterprises		6.971	9.978
Other payables		13.418	13.353
Deferred income	10	268	0
Short-term debt		22.284	25.250
Debt		22.284	25.250
Liabilities and equity		41.710	50.904
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Statement of Changes in Equity

	Share capital	Retained	Proposed	Total
	TDKK	earnings	dividend for the	TDKK
	TDKK	TDKK	year	TDKK
	TDKK	TDKK	TDKK	TDKK
Equity at 1 January 2022	3.000	11.287	10.000	24.287
Ordinary dividend paid	0	0	-10.000	-10.000
Net profit/loss for the year	0	-922	6.000	5.078
Equity at 31 December 2022	3.000	10.365	6.000	19.365

Notes to the Financial Statements

	2022 <u>TDKK</u>	2021 <u>TDKK</u>
1 Staff expenses		
Wages and salaries	42.606	38.478
Pensions	4.108	3.532
Other social security expenses	525	498
	<u>47.239</u>	<u>42.508</u>
Average number of employees	<u>54</u>	<u>49</u>
Remuneration to the Executive Board has not been disclosed in accordance with section 98 B(3) of the Danish Financial Statements Act.		
2 Financial expenses		
Interest paid to group enterprises	84	138
Other financial expenses	39	58
Exchange adjustments, expenses	182	84
	<u>305</u>	<u>280</u>
3 Tax on profit/loss for the year		
Current tax for the year	2.938	4.275
Deferred tax for the year	-1.306	-1.407
Adjustment of tax concerning previous years	54	-54
	<u>1.686</u>	<u>2.814</u>
4 Distribution of profit		
Proposed dividend for the year	6.000	10.000
Retained earnings	-922	-596
	<u>5.078</u>	<u>9.404</u>

Notes to the Financial Statements

5 Intangible assets

	Acquired intangible assets TDKK	Goodwill TDKK	Total TDKK
Cost at 1 January 2022	9.600	45.063	54.663
Cost at 31 December 2022	9.600	45.063	54.663
Impairment losses and amortisation at 1 January 2022	8.009	36.801	44.810
Amortisation for the year	960	4.506	5.466
Impairment losses and amortisation at 31 December 2022	8.969	41.307	50.276
Carrying amount at 31 December 2022	631	3.756	4.387

6 Property, plant and equipment

	Plant and machinery TDKK	Total TDKK
Cost at 1 January 2022	123	123
Cost at 31 December 2022	123	123
Impairment losses and depreciation at 1 January 2022	123	123
Impairment losses and depreciation at 31 December 2022	123	123
Carrying amount at 31 December 2022	0	0

7 Contract work in progress

	2022 TDKK	2021 TDKK
Selling price of work in progress	3.677	10.736
Payments received on account	-2.297	-9.187
	1.380	1.549
Recognised in the balance sheet as follows:		
Contract work in progress recognised in assets	1.385	1.550
Prepayments received recognised in debt	-5	-1
	1.380	1.549

Notes to the Financial Statements

8 Equity

The share capital consists of 3,000,200 shares of a nominal value of DKK 1. No shares carry any special rights.

	<u>2022</u> TDKK	<u>2021</u> TDKK
9 Provision for deferred tax		
Provision for deferred tax at 1 January 2022	1.367	2.774
Amounts recognised in the income statement for the year	<u>-1.306</u>	<u>-1.407</u>
Provision for deferred tax at 31 December 2022	<u>61</u>	<u>1.367</u>

10 Deferred income

Deferred income consists of prepayment from customers.

11 Contingent assets, liabilities and other financial obligations

Other contingent liabilities

Lease obligations total	492	681
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The Company is jointly and severally liable for tax on the jointly taxed incomes etc. of the Danish Group companies. The total amount of corporation tax payable is disclosed in the Annual Report of DNV Denmark A/S, which is the management company of the joint taxation purposes. Moreover, the group companies are jointly and severally liable for Danish withholding taxes by way of dividend tax and tax on royalty and interest payments. Any subsequent adjustments of corporation taxes and withholding taxes may increase the Company's liability.

Notes to the Financial Statements

12 Related parties

	<u>Basis</u>
Controlling interest	
DNV Business Assurance Group AS	Parent Company
Stiftelsen Det Norske Veritas	Ultimate Parent Company

Transactions

During the year, the Company had the following transaction with related parties:

Sale of goods/ service to group entities TDKK 15,174

Purchase of goods/ service from group entities TDKK 38,741

Interest income from group entities TDKK 44

Interest expenses from group entities TDKK 84

Receivables from group entities, including cash pool TDKK 10,876

Payables to group entities, including corporation tax TDKK 6,971

Consolidated Financial Statements

The Company is included in the consolidated annual report of the Parent Company

<u>Name</u>	<u>Place of registered office</u>
DNV Business Assurance Group AS	Høvik, Norway

The Group Annual Report of DNV Business Assurance Group AS may be obtained at the following address:

Veritasveien 1, 1363 Høvik, Norway
www.dnv.com

Notes to the Financial Statements

13 Accounting Policies

The Annual Report of DNV Business Assurance Denmark A/S for 2022 has been prepared in accordance with the provisions of the Danish Financial Statements Act applying to medium-sized enterprises of reporting class C.

The accounting policies applied remain unchanged from last year.

The Financial Statements for 2022 are presented in TDKK.

Cash flow statement

With reference to section 86(4) of the Danish Financial Statements Act and to the cash flow statement included in the consolidated financial statements of DNV Business Assurance Group AS, the Company has not prepared a cash flow statement.

Recognition and measurement

Revenues are recognised in the income statement as earned. Furthermore, value adjustments of financial assets and liabilities measured at fair value or amortised cost are recognised. Moreover, all expenses incurred to achieve the earnings for the year are recognised in the income statement, including depreciation, amortisation, impairment losses and provisions as well as reversals due to changed accounting estimates of amounts that have previously been recognised in the income statement.

Assets are recognised in the balance sheet when it is probable that future economic benefits attributable to the asset will flow to the Company, and the value of the asset can be measured reliably.

Liabilities are recognised in the balance sheet when it is probable that future economic benefits will flow out of the Company, and the value of the liability can be measured reliably.

Assets and liabilities are initially measured at cost. Subsequently, assets and liabilities are measured as described for each item below.

Translation policies

DKK is used as the presentation currency. All other currencies are regarded as foreign currencies.

Transactions in foreign currencies are translated at the exchange rates at the dates of transaction. Exchange differences arising due to differences between the transaction date rates and the rates at the dates of payment are recognised in financial income and expenses in the income statement.

Notes to the Financial Statements

13 Accounting Policies (continued)

Receivables, payables and other monetary items in foreign currencies that have not been settled at the balance sheet date are translated at the exchange rates at the balance sheet date. Any differences between the exchange rates at the balance sheet date and the rates at the time when the receivable or the debt arose are recognised in financial income and expenses in the income statement.

Fixed assets acquired in foreign currencies are measured at the transaction date rates.

Income Statement

Revenue

Services are recognised at the rate of completion of the service to which the contract relates by using the percentage-of-completion method, which means that revenue equals the selling price of the service completed for the year.

Revenue is measured at the consideration received and is recognised exclusive of VAT and net of discounts relating to sales.

Other external expenses

Other external expenses comprise expenses relating to distribution, sale, advertising, administration, premises, bad debts, payments under operating leases, etc.

Staff expenses

Staff expenses include wages and salaries, including holiday allowance and pensions, as well as other social security contributions, etc. made to the Company's employees. The item is net of refunds made by public authorities.

Amortisation, depreciation and impairment losses

Amortisation, depreciation and impairment losses comprise amortisation, depreciation and impairment of intangible assets and property, plant and equipment.

Other operating income

Other operating income comprise items of a secondary nature to the main activities of the Company, including gains on the sale of intangible assets and property, plant and equipment.

Notes to the Financial Statements

13 Accounting Policies (continued)

Financial income and expenses

Financial income and expenses are recognised in the income statement at the amounts that relate to the financial reporting period. The items comprise interest income and expenses, realised and unrealised exchange gains and losses relating to transactions denominated in foreign currencies as well as surcharges and refunds under the on-account tax scheme, etc.

Tax on profit/loss for the year

Tax for the year consists of current tax for the year and changes in deferred tax for the year. The tax attributable to the profit for the year is recognised in the income statement, whereas the tax attributable to equity transactions is recognised directly in equity.

The Company is jointly taxed with group entities. The total Danish income tax charge is allocated between profit/loss-making Danish entities in proportion to their taxable income (full absorption).

Jointly taxed companies entitled to a tax refund are reimbursed by the management company based on the rates applicable to interest allowances, and jointly taxed companies which have paid too little tax pay a surcharge according to the rates applicable to interest surcharges to the management company.

Balance Sheet

Intangible assets

Goodwill is amortised over the expected economic life of the asset, measured by reference to Management's experience in the individual business segments. Goodwill is amortised on a straight-line basis over the amortisation period, which is 10 years. The amortisation period is based on the Company's management assessment of the investment in DS Certificering as a long-form strategic investment.

Acquired intangible assets comprise other acquired IP rights, including accreditations. Acquired intangible assets are measured at cost less accumulated amortisation and impairment losses.

The basis of amortisation, which is calculated as cost less any residual value, is amortised on a straight line basis over the expected useful life. The expected useful lives of the assets are as follows:

Acquired intangible assets: 10 years

Notes to the Financial Statements

13 Accounting Policies (continued)

Impairment of fixed assets

Every year, intangible assets and property, plant and equipment are reviewed for impairment indicators. Where there is indication of impairment, an impairment test is made for each individual asset or group of assets, respectively, generating independent cash flows. The assets are written down to the higher of the value in use and the net selling price of the asset or group of assets (recoverable amount) if it is lower than the carrying amount. Where an impairment loss is recognised on a group of assets, a loss must first be allocated to goodwill and then to the other assets on a pro rata basis.

Impairment tests are conducted on assets or groups of assets when there is evidence of impairment. The carrying amount of impaired assets is reduced to the higher of the net selling price and the value in use (recoverable amount).

The recoverable amount is the higher of the net selling price of an asset and its value in use. The value in use is calculated as the present value of the expected net cash flows from the use of the asset or the group of assets and the expected net cash flows from the disposal of the asset or the group of assets after the end of the useful life.

Previously recognised impairment losses are reversed when the reason for recognition no longer exists. Impairment losses on goodwill are not reversed.

Receivables

Receivables are measured at amortised cost.

An impairment loss is recognised if there is objective evidence that a receivable or a group of receivables is impaired. If there is objective evidence that an individual receivable has been impaired, an impairment loss is recognised on an individual basis.

Receivables in respect of which there is no objective evidence of individual impairment are tested for objective evidence of impairment on a portfolio basis. The portfolios are primarily based on the debtors' domicile and credit ratings in line with the Company's risk management policy. The objective evidence applied to portfolios is determined based on historical loss experience.

Impairment losses are calculated as the difference between the carrying amount of the receivables and the present value of the expected cash flows, including the realisable value of any collateral received. The effective interest rate for the individual receivable or portfolio is used as discount rate.

Notes to the Financial Statements

13 Accounting Policies (continued)

Contract work in progress

Service supplies and contract work in progress for third parties are measured at the market value of the work performed less progress billings. The market value is calculated based on the stage of completion at the balance sheet date and the total expected income from the relevant contract. The stage of completion is calculated based on the expenses incurred relative to the expected total expenses relating to the relevant contract.

Where the outcome of contract work in progress cannot be estimated reliably, the market value is measured at the expenses incurred in so far as they are expected to be paid by the purchaser.

Where the total expenses relating to the work in progress are expected to exceed the total market value, the expected loss is recognised as a loss-making agreement under "Provisions" and is expensed in the income statement.

Prepayments

Prepayments comprise prepaid expenses concerning subsequent financial reporting years.

Dividend

Dividend distribution proposed by Management for the year is disclosed as a separate equity item.

Deferred tax assets and liabilities

Deferred tax is measured according to the liability method on all temporary differences between the carrying amount and the tax base of assets and liabilities. However, deferred tax is not recognised on temporary differences relating to goodwill which is not deductible for tax purposes and on office premises and other items where temporary differences, apart from business combinations, are applied at the date of acquisition without affecting either profit/loss for the year or taxable income. Where alternative tax rules can be applied to determine the tax base, deferred tax is measured based on Management's intended use of the asset or settlement of the liability, respectively.

Deferred tax is measured according to the tax rules and at the tax rates applicable at the balance sheet date when the deferred tax is expected to crystallise as current tax. Deferred tax assets are recognised at the expected value of their utilisation; either as a set-off against tax on future income or as a set-off against deferred tax liabilities in the same legal tax entity. Changes in deferred tax due to changes in the tax rate are recognised in the income statement.

Current tax receivables and liabilities

Current tax payables and receivables are recognised in the balance sheet as the estimated income tax charge for the year, adjusted for prior-year taxes and tax paid on account. Joint taxation contributions are recognised as receivables from group enterprises or payables to group enterprises.

Notes to the Financial Statements

13 Accounting Policies (continued)

Liabilities

Financial liabilities are recognised on the raising of the loan at the proceeds received net of transaction costs incurred. Interest-bearing debt is subsequently measured at amortised cost, using the effective interest rate method at the time of the raising of the loan.

Other payables are subsequently measured at amortised cost, corresponding to the nominal debt outstanding.

Deferred income

Deferred income comprises prepayment from customers.

Notes to the Financial Statements

13 Accounting Policies (continued)

Financial Highlights

Explanation of financial ratios

Gross margin	$\frac{\text{Gross profit} \times 100}{\text{Revenue}}$
Profit margin	$\frac{\text{Profit before financials} \times 100}{\text{Revenue}}$
Return on assets	$\frac{\text{Profit before financials} \times 100}{\text{Total assets}}$
Solvency ratio	$\frac{\text{Equity at year end} \times 100}{\text{Total assets at year end}}$
Return on equity	$\frac{\text{Net profit for the year} \times 100}{\text{Average equity}}$